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"The two curious Runic grave-stones to which you refer are well known to me. You will find information concerning them in 'Mr. J. M. Kemble, on the Runes of the Anglo-Saxons,' London, 1840 (from the 'Archæologia,' vol. xxviii. pp. 327-372), p. 20; but particularly in Mr. J. Gage's paper in the 'Archæologia,' London, vol. xxvi. p. 480, where there are also admirable fac-similes, which will be copied into my work.

"The inscriptions are in old-northern Runes, and are merely the names of the deceased. No. 1 in your letter is—

HILDIDRYÐ.

"No. 2 is—

HILDDIGYÐ.

"As yet I have not heard of anything having been found in Ireland bearing these Runes. Should any such find be made, I shall be most thankful for a photograph or other *exact fac-simile*. The late great find in Orkney is in later or Scandinavian Runes.

"As yet there is time enough for me to add anything such to my work,¹ though I have now gone to press.

"Have you heard of any Runic Bracteates having turned up in Ireland?

"It is a thousand pities that these monuments in old-northern Runes have been so wantonly and almost universally destroyed. They are inestimable for the elucidation of our noble old mother-tongue.

"With great respect, believe me faithfully yours,

"GEORGE STEPHENS.

"*Rev. J. Graves, M. R. I. A., Ireland.*

"P. S.—Both the above names are *feminines*. They were probably 'mynchens,' i. e. nuns."

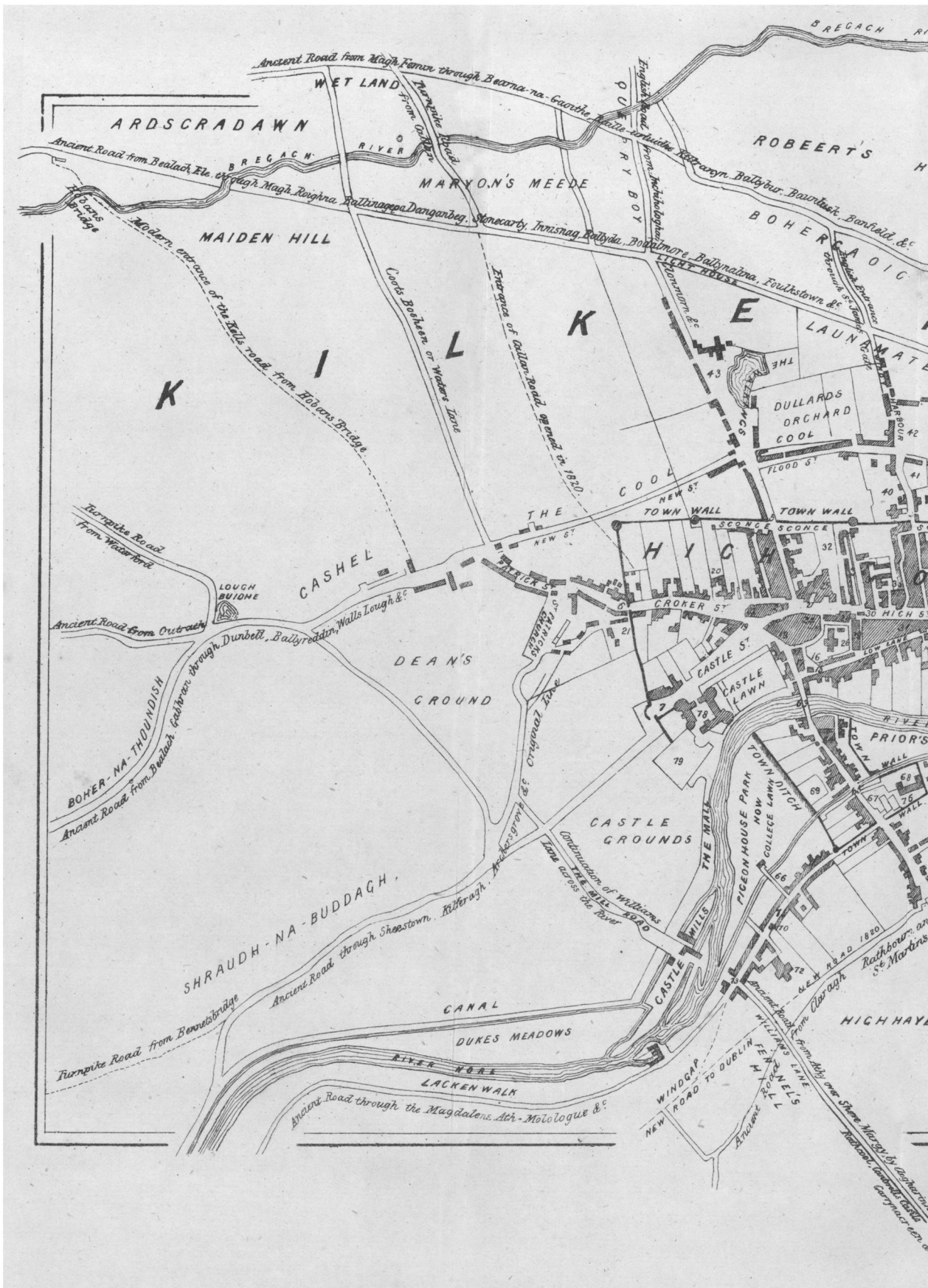
The following papers were submitted to the Members:—

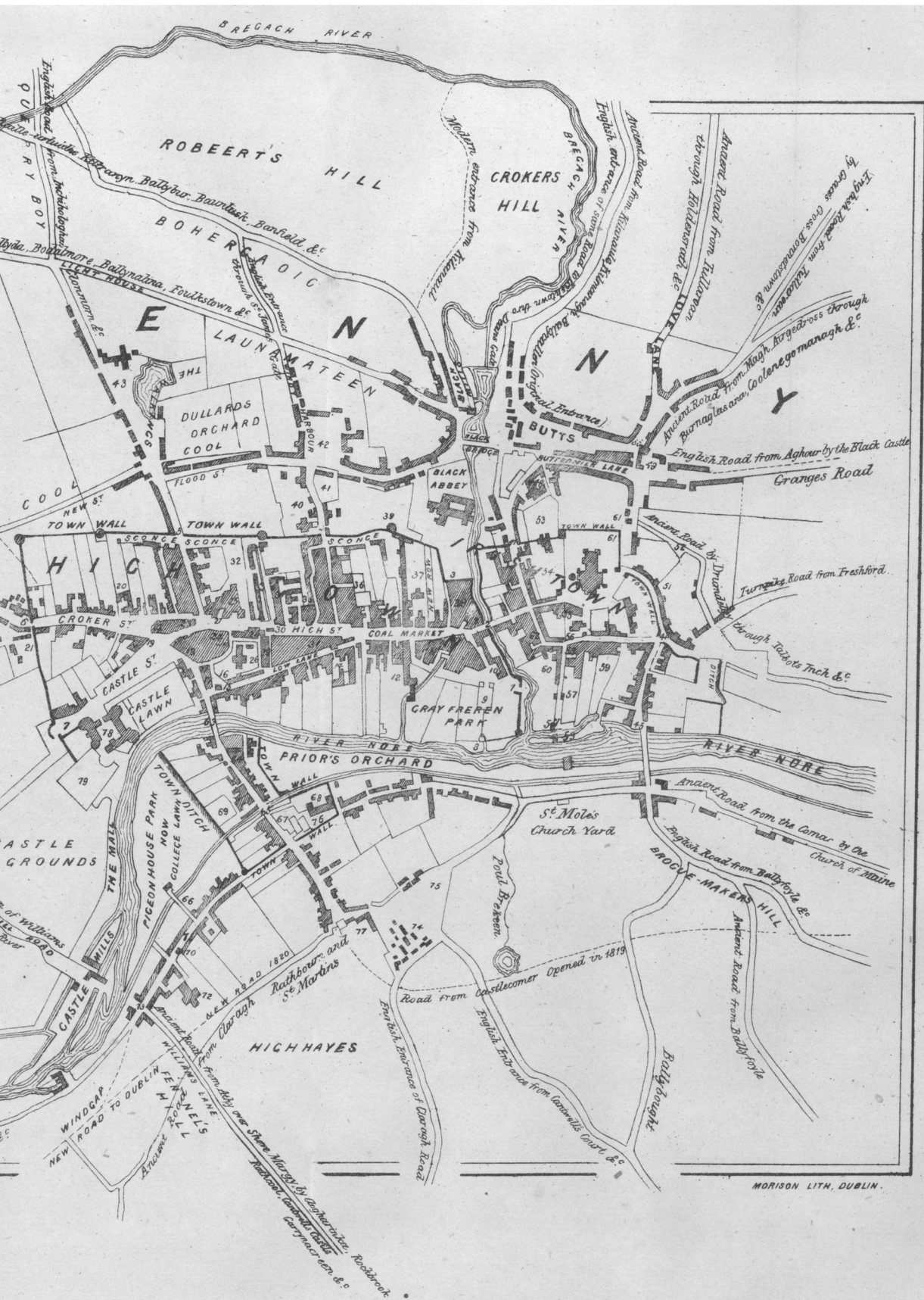
MAP OF THE CITY OF KILKENNY, CONSTRUCTED FROM ROCQUE'S SURVEY, 1757, THE ORDNANCE SURVEY, 1841, AND FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION OF THE RESPECTIVE LOCALITIES.

SHOWING THE DIRECTION AND APPROACHES OF THE ROADWAYS OF VARIOUS PERIODS IN THE SUBURBS, AND THE SITUATIONS AND NAMES OF MANY PLACES OF FORMER IMPORTANCE WITHIN THE CITY; DRAWN UP BY MR. JOHN HOGAN TO ILLUSTRATE THE FOLLOWING PAPER.

[It is necessary to observe here that the whole of this map is not drawn to a uniform scale. The plan of the city is faithfully reduced

¹ "The Old-Northern Runic Inscriptions of Scandinavia and England."





from Rocque's Survey. In the suburbs, the roads are copied from the Ordnance Survey (sheet 19); but it was necessary to contract or shorten them at certain points, so as to include within the map the district extending from the Bregach River, in the West, to "Fennel's Hill," or Altamount, on the East. The roadways in the Southern suburbs are similarly contracted, in order to show the respective directions of the ancient and modern roads from Hoban's Bridge and Lochbuidhe.]

REFERENCES TO THE NUMBERS ON THE MAP.

1. "Gray Freren Gate." This was not a public passway, it led from the Abbey grounds into the "Chancellor's orchard;" there was no castle over it: for a "stone house" that stood near it, Patt Murphy, who occupied it in 1628, paid the Corporation 17s. 4d. yearly rent.
2. "The Hightown Gate," sometimes called the Water Gate, stood on Watergate bridge, afforded communication between the Hightown and Irishtown; for the castle over it, Richard Lawless paid the Corporation 3s. annual rent.
3. "Black Freren Gate." One arch of this gate is still standing in Abbey-street. The Corporation received 1s. 8d. per annum, for the castle over it.
4. "St. James's Gate." Robert Archer paid 13s. 4d. per annum for the castle over it. The castle was taken down as low as the top of the arch about fifty-seven years ago, and a modern house erected in its stead. The whole was removed in 1860.
5. "Walking's Gate." For some account of this gate, see "Transactions," Vol. II, p. 470, new series.
6. "St. Patrick's Gate." Richard Rothe occupied the castle over this gate, at 10s. annual rent. This gate still exists.
7. "Castle Gate." This gate stood at the head of "Castle-street;" it was not immediately connected with the town-wall. There was no castle over it; but Richard Shea paid the Corporation 6s. 8d. rent for the small castle that stood near it.
8. "St. Francis' Well." This is a very beautiful and copious spring of pure limpid water, in the garden behind the Abbey. Ledwich says it was famous for miraculous cures. In the summer season it is now frequently used for bathing.
9. "The Grey, or St. Francis', Abbey." The choir and tower of the Church of the Monastery still stand; the former is now used as a ball-court.
10. "Horse Barrack." The cloisters of St. Francis' Abbey were taken down to erect this barrack, which was built on their site in the last century.
11. "The Red Lion Inn." A large stone house, with windows, doors, and chimneys of the Elizabethan period. It is now used as a meal-store, by Mr. P. Shea; the front of it, which faces Coal-market, is a modern building.
12. "Grace's old Castle." First converted into a prison in 1566.

13. "Emlyn's Hall." One of Sir Richard Shee's town mansions: it was, as is asserted by tradition, the Parliament House of the Confederate Catholics in 1645.
14. St. Keneroc's Well, i. e. St. Kyran's Well, also called the "Ark Well." It now supplies water through the pump in the old shambles' yard.
15. "Rag Castle," or Ragget's Castle, stood on the site now occupied by the Parochial School, King-street.
16. "Stile of our Lady's Church-yard." It was to this "stile" that steps were originally erected behind the house in which the writer of this paper resides; a path originally led from this stile through the Church-yard out into High-street, at the end of Mr. Clifford's house. When this path was prohibited, and the stile built up, a lane was taken off the Church-yard, and given as an equivalent to the public, which we now call "Mary's-lane."
17. "Shee's Hospital;" erected by Sir Richard Shee, in 1581.
18. "The Sheaf Inn." A famous hostelry of the last century. Mrs. Lawrenson's establishments are built on its site.
19. "Croker's Cross," stood near the corner of the Parade, in the centre of the open space, formed by the meeting of the four streets. For some account of it, see "Transactions," Vol. II., pp. 219, 220, 223, 226.
20. "General St. Roth's House," was taken down in 1818, and three new houses erected on its site, one of which now serves as the Post-office. For some account of the old building, see "Transactions," Vol. II., p. 476, n. 1, new series.
21. St. Patrick's Chapel stood in the kitchen-yard of the present "Butler House," and was most probably the first erected as a public "Mass-house" (as a rental calls it), after the Battle of the Boyne, in Kilkenny. The existing chapel was built between Nov. 1781, and March, 1782, at the expense of Walter Butler, Esq. The old chapel was taken down at the same time.
22. "The Old Tholsel." On the site of it is built the Victoria Hotel.
23. "The City Gaol." There are many living who remember to see the prisoners crave alms from the passers-by through the iron grating. Mr. Nicholson's house now occupies its site in High-street.
24. "Henry Shee's house." A fine mansion of the 16th century, opposite Walking-street; now occupied by Miss Coyne.
25. "Mansion of the Archer family," occupied by Mrs. Shearman.
26. "Tower of St. Mary's Church." This tower stood out separate from the body of the Church. It occupied part of the space now covered by the green sward between the Poor-house and the nave of the church. Erected in 1343; taken down in 1819.
27. "The Hole in the Wall." The small house at the end of Mr. Hart's lane, famous as the evening resort of the traders of High-street, and the artizans of more unassuming neighbourhoods, from the middle of the last to the beginning of the present century.
28. "The New Tholsel," built in 1745.
29. "Town Mansion of the Langton family." This house is well shown on the lithograph of the "Market Cross." See frontispiece, "Transactions," Vol. II., first series. Now Mr. Wall's house.

30. "Ancient Market Cross." For an account of which see "Transactions," Vol. II., p. 219.
31. "Mansion of Sir Richard Shee," now occupied by Mr. John Feehan.
32. "Bolton's-lane," now William-street.
33. "Bluebell-lane," now Pointz'-lane.
34. "Shortel's-lane," now Chapel-lane.
35. "Tosier's-lane," lately Coffee-house-lane, now closed up; it opened from High-street, at the end of Mr. Power's house, into Chapel-lane.
36. "The Tennis-court." This was recently a bacon-yard; Mr. Thomas Dunphy now occupies it.
37. "Mansion of the Rothe family." It had a garden extending to the town-wall; it is now best known as "Wolf's Arch."
38. "Black Freren-street," now Abbey-street.
39. "Kilberry tower," also called Jonas's Tower, stood in Mr. Preston's garden on the town-wall; was taken down about the year 1830.
40. "James's-street Chapel;" it occupied the site of St. Mary's Chapel, recently taken down.
41. "Burrell's Hall," occupied the site of the new Cathedral. It was the first Catholic Seminary in Ireland after the Battle of the Boyne.
42. "James's-green," supposed to take its name from an ancient Church of St. James' that stood in Kilkenny, and was taken down by Bishop de Ledred, who died 1360.
43. "St. Riach's Church-yard." See "Transactions," Vol. II., p. 471, new series.
44. "Walking's Lough." "Transactions," Vol. II., p. 471, new series.
45. "Green's-gate" stood at the town side of Green's bridge.
46. "Troy's-gate" fell down in the time of Queen Elizabeth; it stood where Drysdale's-lane (now closed), intersected Vicar-street.
47. "Dean's-gate" stood in the street of the same name, and gave admittance from the Butts into Irishtown.
48. "Dean-street Chapel," so called in Rocque's Survey; its site is now occupied by the Very Rev. John Gorman's house.
49. "Site of St. Nicholas' Church." This church was taken down by Bishop de Ledred, with St. James's, and the materials of both appropriated to the building of his episcopal palace, called New Court.
50. "The Butts' Cross" stood at the angle in the street as you turn up to "Goose-hill."
51. "Drysdale's-lane," led from Troy's-gate up to the back of the Cathedral. It has been closed up for the last six years.
52. "Bosheen Caoic," i. e., the Blind Bosheen; it is now much improved, it leads from the Freshford road to the Butts' Cross.
53. "The Deanery." The present house was built by Dean Lewis about the years 1755 or 1756.
54. "The Chanters' Manse-house, and garden." This is the quaint old building at the top of St. Kenny's Steps.
55. "The Archdeacon's Manse-house, and garden." This house was opposite the Chanter's, and at the east side of the Steps.

56. "The Common Hall." The original residence of the Vicars Choral. The old ruin at the east end of the Cathedral is a surviving remnant.
57. "The Chancellor's orchard and tan-house," now in the possession of Mrs. Sullivan, and well known as "Chancellor's Mill."
58. "The Vicars' Choral" was the large Elizabethan house in Vicar's-street; its land extended to the river.
59. "The Treasurer's Manse, garden, and mill." This was the next garden to that of the Vicars' Choral. The house stood in Vicar's-street, and was "next Alderman Connell's," now Mr. Phelan's, at the corner of Green-street. The Treasurer's mill is next that of the Chancellor.
60. "Prebendary of Tascoffin;" the small premises behind, and including Mr. Connery's house in the south angle of Vicar-street.
61. "The Manse-houses of the Prebendaries of Killamery and Black-rath," now the Almshouse and Library in the north-western angle of the Cathedral yard.
62. "The Bull Inn." The large ruined house in Bull-lane.
63. "St. John's Castle and Gate," on St. John's bridge, at the entrance into Rose-inn-street.
64. "St. John's Slip," led from Lower John-street to the river; it ran through Dr. Comerford's yard, thence out by Guinan's stable; and the steps opposite his house, still called "the Slip," mark its approach to the river.
65. "St. John's Outer Gate," was on the bridge over the small stream in John-street.
66. "Watch-house-lane." This is the small lane in Maudlin-street, now generally called Whitewash-lane; it formerly crossed the stream by a bridge into the College Lawn to a small house, called the Watch-house.
67. "St. John's Abbey." This shows the part now covered in, and which was the Ladie Chapel.
68. "Infantry Barrack." The buildings of the Abbey were taken down to erect this barrack in the early part of the last century. The barrack was subsequently demolished to make room for Evans' Asylum. The lane to the asylum is still called Barrack-lane.
69. "The Old College." The College stood fronting John-street; the new College and yard occupy the garden of the old College.
70. "Black Castle of the Magdalenes," in Maudlin-street, still standing.
71. "St. Magdalene's-gate," crossed Maudlin-street, just at the Castle; it was probably the entrance into the ancient Court-yard of the Black Castle, and through which Maudlin-street was subsequently opened.
72. "St. Magdalene's Chapel," stood in that part of the Church-yard now inclosed by railings. The Chapel alluded to here was taken down, and rebuilt in 1796; from this it appears to have been known as St. John's Chapel; the latter was taken down in 1847.
73. "St. Magdalene's Mill." This mill is well known, at the end of Maudlin-street; it formerly belonged to St. John's Abbey.
74. "The Shower of Houses," a labyrinth of cabins, rendered illustrious by the pen of John Banim.

75. "Gallows' Hill." This was the place of execution for the city. The spot marked by this name on Rocque's Map, was inside the yard of the present County Infirmary. After the erection of that building, in 1767, the centre of the green was used for executions.
76. "St. Michael's gate" was an approach into St. John's Abbey; from it comes the name Michael's-lane. The existing gate at the angle of the town wall, where the lane leads down to the stream from Michael's-lane, seems to occupy the site of "St. Michael's-gate."
77. "The Pound," was in front of the Railway Terminus; the new Castle-comer road ran through it.
78. "Court-yard of the Castle." The ancient entrance was between two bastions facing the lawn.
79. "Bowling-green of the Castle."

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SUBURBS OF KILKENNY.

BY MR. JOHN HOGAN.

(*Continued from Vol. II., p. 480.*)

IN our first excursion through the western suburbs of Kilkenny, our inquiries carried us as far as Walking's Green; and before resuming our suburban tour, it will be necessary that we first endeavour to reduce to a proper classification the apparently complicated system of road-lines that surround the city, intersecting each other at various angles, as they converge towards their respective centres.

On the accompanying map I have faithfully traced all the roadways, both ancient and modern, of which any remains at present exist in our suburbs. One class of them approaches towards and enters the "Irishtown," and a second class belongs exclusively to the "Hightown." The whole appear to be the productions of five distinct and successive epochs—viz., roads of the most ancient or primitive period; roads of the medieval or ecclesiastical period; roads of the English period, or those opened in connexion with the residences of the Anglo-Norman settlers; roads of the turnpike period; and the roads of the present century. To illustrate each of these, it will be necessary that we step beyond the suburbs, and follow those time-worn pathways to their respective destinations; and thus endeavour to elucidate the original designs, the epochs, and the events which have produced the topographical distinctions and suburban outlines of our present city.